HARDY NATIVE FERNS AND FLOWERS--CULTIVATION AND USES

East and by their brilliancy and gor-geous splender have been led away from the constant beauty, simplicity seek and find. I do not believe among lishing themselves for the at least their true value.

exist in the ordinary garden do not

otect the Song Birds Without the song birds all of our food crops would be destroyed by

would be destroyed by insects. They save milions of bushels of grain, fruit and vegetables every year. It is your duty to protect them and furnish them with safe homes, in which to raise their points this spring. You will be paid a houseand fold, for they will free your grounds and garden from insect peets and gladden your heart with their beauty and song. There is just the right kind of a Dodson Bird House

for every kind of bird. You can attract any bird to your home grounds—by aimply put-ting up the right house. Dockson Bird Houses awarded Gold Medal at Panama Expention, San Francisco. Don't Wait-Order Now

Many birds are suspicious of houses that mell of fresh paint. Ges your houses up to they will be ready for the birds when they start looking for a nesting place. Then you will be sure of a tenant for every house. Write to day for beautiful Free Bird Book, with artistic free colored bird picture. JOSEPH H. DODSON.

President American Audubon Association 715 Harrison Avenue, Kankakee, Ill. Ibulson's Sparrow Trap, the only real com-mercial rap guaranteed to rid your community of these grain eating, quarrelsome pests.

FOR THAT WAR GARDEN

time seems to be more intense than city backyard. Again, the beauty and seems to be more intense than city backyard. Again, the beauty and delicateness of the early spring flowers home grounds because they want them particularly, cannot be appreciated to look attractive and beautiful and amid the honk of automobile horns not because it is the thing to do to and clatter of horses' hoofs on the city be in fashion. There are in every streets. Nature has done her best locality those who love plants and planting in the solitude of the forests, appreciate the wonderfulness that is in secluded dells; places where the grapped up in their growing existence. rabble and babble of man struggling There have been introduced from for a better existence cannot be heard. Europe and Asia many interesting and What can be more refreshing to a heautiful varieties of shrubs and tired mind and body than a colony of plants. Perhaps we have accepted too wake robins, hepaticus, spring beau-

and charm of the wild things which things in a larger way for their own nature holds in store if we will but enjoyment. Home owners are estaball the garden enthusiasts there is a months in secluded places. Many are single one who does not love the wild buying large tracts of wooded areas flowers and appreciates to some extent upon which they are building permanest least their true value. upon which they are building permanent homes. These conditions afford One reason why native plants have unusual opportunity for introducing not been introduced more extensively our native flora consistent with the into the garden, is that garden owners surroundings. Recently I visited an eshave not been aware of their useful- tate in the middle West where an area ness and in some cases the wide va- of thirty acres has been transformed riety of purposes for which some of into a gorgeous natural garden. The our native plants can be used. An-owner told me that he had introduced other reason is that conditions as they 200,000 hepaticas and trilliums alone. Last season a woodland garden was afford opportunity for growing them developed which required the use of successfully except in a very limited nearly half a million plants and ferns, sumber of varieties. Many of our In another natural garden 40,000 na-In another natural garden 40,000 na- growing in lowland situations, such as most attractive native plants require tive ferns have been used to serve as the Aspidism thelypteris. Onoclea shady locations and special soil conlustrate to what extent native plants require well drained locations. are being used in some special cases.

This class of plants comprises about that is well drained. It does not fifty varieties which can be successfully grown. Native ferns are rapidly coming into favor and each planting season finds more and more of them situation or that they will not thrive under cultivation. The Professional in places where conditions are differ-gardener as well as the amateur is ent. By exhaustive experiments many beginning to realise the usefulness of of these points have been determined this class of plants. The charactertetics of native ferns are so varied and the variety of conditions under which they will grow so broad that varieties can be chosen to serve almost any purpose.

Ferns as a rule are easily grown,

yet there are varieties which require special care. Ordinary garden soil to which a liberal application of well rotted horse manure has been added furnishes a very good soil condition for some of the ranker growing varieties. The smaller growing varieties, which comprise those that can be classed as rock ferns, require very rich soil. When found growing wild the soil in which they grow is almost pure leaf mould. There are a few which are found wild on limestone ledges. These when brought under cultivation in most instances require the addition of a small amount of lime to the soil. Some, however, have been grown suc cuessfully without the addition of

HABLOWARDEN GARDEN, these ferns we must also furnish like location. Some which are found Flant Lettuce To-day and Est in May.

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has been enlarged and improved and is of the

has been enlarged and improved and is of the greatest help to all who intend planting a garden; it contains new and ra'table information about the "Best Seeds that Gress."

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11; ibs. Send for circular to the OSMUNDSON SPADE MFG. CO., Perry, Iowa.

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most modern application of gasoline power to farm work is found in this simple, most modern application of gasoline power to farm work is found in this simple, iteal, inexpensive little tractor, iteal, ite

W. Atlee Burpee & Co.



These varieties grow in rather sour Let us first take up our native forms, soil. They will grow, however, in soil necessarily follow that if ferns are found growing in one particular location they must be planted in a like definitely.

planted in fall or late autumn, to give them a mulching of leaves. This tends to retain the moisture in the soil and also gives them a slight protection against the freezing weather before the snow comes. Care should be used not to place too heavy a mulch on the newly planted stock since by so doing the ferns are apt to be smothered. The time of planting ferns does

not seem to be particularly essential. Experiments have been tried and it lium. has been found that ferms can be moved during the growing season by will appear. They will not, however, be as strong as the first crop would have been. This does not seem to where a low, light green carpet effect in quantities for this purpose and it trol," by Dr. F. J. Seaver.

They will not, however, banks along the edges of shaded walks or along the edges of shaded walks or along the edge of a small stream where this fern has been introduced in quantities for this purpose and it trol," by Dr. F. J. Seaver.

The lectures, which occurrence was a low, light green carpet effect in quantities for this purpose and it trol," by Dr. F. J. Seaver. vigorous a growth as ever. I am in-clined to believe that early fall is as favorable a season for plantof Clayton's cliff brake, Pelisa atrong plants of Hig Hoston Head Lettuce and
y Jersey Wakefield Cabbage—ready to deNOW, at 50 for \$1, and 300 for \$5.

A large percentage of our native
forms grow on sloping ground. This
y later, Full list, including all hardy percenand Spring bedding plants at Wholesale
see on Application. Big Plants at little coat.

If we are to imitate nature in planting
these forms we must also furnish like
the early autumn the roots have a chance to get established before freezto the early autumn the roots have a chance to get established before freezthe early autumn the roots have a chance to get established before freezthe early autumn the roots have a chance to get established before freezthe early autumn the roots have a chance to get establis from their native haunts it is very the Onoclea sensibilis (sensitive difficult to distinguish many varieties fern) is commonly found growing in

One of the difficult problems which confront nearly every amateur gardener is the beautifying of dry, shady locations. There are few flowering lants that can be introduced under such conditions and give the desired results. There are a few varieties of tains a height of nearly two feet. and should be planted in the back-ground. The Dicksonia punctilobula growing fern which I have described eighteen inches high and the Aspidium acrostichoides from twelve to fifteen and acrostichoides, being evergreen, re-tain their fronds during the entire The Osmunda regalis (flowering tain their fronds during the entire The Osmunda regalis (flowering season. In planting ferns in a dry fern) possesses unusual merits when should be added. This furnishes fer-

Ferns for Sunny Places.

very few that can be planted in the It harmonizes with the Dicksonia open sun where the ground is ex- punctilobula, with which it is some tremely dry. The Aspidium thelypteris times found growing wild. (Marsh shield fern), if planted in the rank growing variety the Onoclea pations.
struthlopteris (Ostrich fern), is one of The Ar the very best. This will grow in the open sun in ordinary garden soil where there is an average amount of ministure present. It should be planted minds have already been described.

The Asplanta derestances (christ-shady sloping grounds. Along with this fern is often found green wood fern), Dicksonla punctilob-the Asplenium thelypteroides (silvery ula (hay scented fern) and the Osminister of the considerable open sun where there is a considerable open sun where there is a considerable in colonies, the individual roots set in colonies, the colonies in colonies, the individual roots set in colonies, the colonies in colonies, the colonies in colonies in colonies in colonies in colonies. The colonies in col are apt to break them unless they are as specimens along walks in shady planted close enough to protect each places or in the shady rock garden.

where the ground is a little low and is the Adiantum pedatum (maiden hair where a tall, masked effect is desired.

[fern]. It does not transplant as read-The Dicksonia punctilobula will also grow in the open sun. For massed it once gets a root hold spreads by effects it is the best for sunny loca- underground root stalks and forms fine tions. It spreads quite rapidly from clumps. The uses of this fern are underground root stalks, and if it is many. It can be planted in masses planted rather thick will form a dense mass in a few years. While this fern thrives very well in dry places it

The Aspidium acrostichoides grows in the open sun where there is a good moisture condition. However, this, as well as any other evergreen fern, loses somewhat the beauty of its foliage when exposed to the direct rays of the

The Cystopteris bulbifera (bladder fern) is a sort that should be used much more than it is at the present time, since it can be planted under a wide range of conditions and for a number of purposes. This variety grows beautifully in the open sun in

as individual specimens in rock gardens in the shade, in small colonies along a walk through the woodland, and it can also be used in a fern border around the dwelling. The texture of this variety, which is peculiar to itself, makes it adapted for a large variety of purposes.

There are three varieties of the Phegopteris, or beech fern. The best is the hexagonoptera. This variety when introduced into rich soil will grow nearly two feet high. It retains its foliage in the fall later than the other varieties, and to my mind is the best variety of this genera. It grows from an underground root stalk Mr. Carl Bannwart. and when planted should not be placed April 20, "Tree Planting for For-too deep in the soil. A covering of east," by Prof. S. W. Allen. half an inch is sufficient. When planted near the surface it requires G. Parsons. frequent waterings until it has become established.

The small beech fern. Phegopteris Fern bed on north side of dryopteria, is very delicate, the color house-Trillium grandiflorum, of this being much lighter green than great white flowered Tril- the other two sorts. It is sometimes found in its native habitats growing over a foot high, yet when brought under cultivation it is more apt to moist places. It is especially effective attain a height of six or eight inches. cutting off the fronds. New fronds when planted in masses on moist This delicate variety forms a beautiful

variety of evergreen fern favorable conditions the fronds attain most beautiful evergreen types is comers admitted at 4:15. lime. One notable illustration is that ing ferms, as the spring. By planting of the fronds drooping to the ground. This is native through the northern the Harlem Division of the New York in the early autumn the roots have a It is extremely graceful in its habit, section of New England and New the light green color forming ex- York. It is especially adapted for use Botanical Garden station, by trolley planted in masses. When planted as found growing as a rule in the wild Avenue Elevated Railway to Botani-specimens in rockeries it develops fine among rocks and on steep banks. Its cal Garden, Bronx Park. Visitors us-

> masses. Under such conditions it at- evergreen wood fern is found, the Aspidium spinulosum usually will be The Woodwardia Virginica is found found growing. These two ferns seem leaved variety found growing in the higher altitudes, and is common on the mountain slopes of northern Vermont and New York. It is rarely planted in groups, but seems to provvery effective when planted as specimens on steep banks or in large rock

> > The Aspidi un cristatum grows naturally in moist or wet situations, but it can be grown successfully in good There are at least two growers class. varieties of the cristatum. These are very difficult for the amateur to iden-tify. I have known cases where the cristatum has been selected as a true type, brought under cultivation and in couple of years developed into the Clintonianum, a tall growing type. (New The Aspidium Noveboracense

York shield fern), although found growing wild in rather moist places. will grow in ordinary garden soil in the shade. This fern should be used in masses in order to get the best effects. The same is the case with the Aspidium thelypteris. The Asplenium angustifolium (narrow leaved spleenwort) is a distinctive type. This is found growing wild in the northern part of New England growing in masses, but more often used as individual specimens,

location. Goldies' wood fern, Aspidium Goldianum, has broad, dark green fronds, making it easily distinguished from any other variety. Its color and peculiar grace, together with its commanding proportions, make it an indispensable variety. It should be planted in rich soil.

Proper Method of Planting.

Doubtless many amateurs do not get exults in growing native ferns for the reason that they plant them too deep. When ferns such as the Christmas fern, evergreen wood fern, &c., grow from a crown the crown should not be planted below the surface. If they are planted below the surface and wet weather prevails the crowns are likely to rot. Rock Ferns.

There are some varieties of ferns them at this critical time." that can be classed as rock ferns for sults. These ferns are small in their

ping stones and like situations, where

the rock ferns are the Asplenium shed roof propagating house that he trichomanes (maiden hair spicenwort). Asplenium ebeneum (ebony spicenswort), Polypodium vulgare, Pelisa atropurpurea, Pelisa densa, Pelisa atropurpurea, Pelisa densa, Pelisa atropurpurea, Pelisa densa, Pelisa smell of the soil will never be constructed by the same of the soil of the soil will never be constructed. gracilis, Cryptogramma acrosticholdes, sis, Woodsia obtusa, Woodsia scopu-lina and Camptosorus rhizophyllus. These varieties should be planted in an extremely well drained location and given very rich soil in which to grow, preferably pure leaf mould. All of these will be found excellent for use in a shady rockery where finished detail is desired. While ferns do not produce any color except the green of their foliage, they are indispensable in every natural or

wild garden. Masses can be produced by the use of the different types, and in selecting the proper varieties certain textures can be introduced to produce the effects the planter may desire. Ferns are quite common in many localities and since they are in many cases very easily transplanted from their native haunts there is no reason why every fern lover should not have this class of plants in his garden. Gardeners, however, should collect wild plants with mercy. Do not root

out the last wild specimen and thus exterminate the race of that particular wild plant. There are now growers who make a specialty of propagating wild ferns and other wild plants. It is best, ensiest and often cheapest to buy wild plants from a grower and many specimens cannot be obtained EDWARD GILLETTE.

To be continued Sunday, April 14.

SPRING LECTURES.

Free public lectures will be deliv-ered in the lecture hall of the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, Saturday after-April 13, "Vacant Lot Gardens," by

April 27, "Home Gardens," by Henry

May 4, "Drug Plants and Their Cultivation," by Dr. H. H. Rusby. May 11, "How to Grow Fruits in Limited Areas," by Prof. M. A. Blake. Exhibition of flowers, May 11 and 12. May 18, "Fibre Plants and Their Cultivation," by Lyster H. Dewey. May 25, "Women as Gardeners," by Miss Della W. Marble.

June 1, "Diseases of Garden Crops and Their Control." by Dr. Mel T.

June 8, "Insect Pests and Their Con-The lectures, which occupy an hour, will be illustrated by lantern slides but one of the and otherwise. Doors closed at 4; late

Central and Hudson River Railroad to in a shady rock garden since it is cars to Bedford Park, or by the Third peculiar gloss makes it distinctive. It ing the subway change to the elevated is a little lighter green than the Christ- rallway at 149th street and Third avemas fern and more glossy. It forms nuc. Those using the New York, Westbrautiful specimens when given op- chester and Boston Railway change at portunity to develop. Every fern lover 180th street for crosstown trolley, should have this variety in his coltransferring north at Third avenue.

On steep shady banks where the WHAT IS AN AMATEUR GAR-DENER!

At flower shows, State and county ferns, however, that may be planted under such conditions and, as a rule, under such conditions and, as a rule, give satisfactory results. Four of the best varieties for planting in the best varieties of the spinulosum, intermedium and dilitation is the broad grows to a height of two to three feet locations.

This is a simple matter and may be settled once and forms a fine covering effect when planted in the cove whose business it is to grow flowers or vegetables as a business, producing tock for sale.

The second class is made up of private growers. Persons who employ gardeners to do the work in the garden for them, such as is the custom on large estates. These gardeners of course are professional gardeners, but exhibits made by the owners of the estates entitle them to the private

Some large estates produce more stock than is consumed on the place and the surplus is regularly advertised or sold. Where this is done with the consent of the owner he should be compelled to exhibit in the first class as professional or commercial grower.

There are estates really conducting

commercial establishments that are permitted to enter shows in the private growers' class-manifestly unfair to the real private growers and shows want of courage on the part of the management.

An amateur gardener is one who

does the work with his own hands, all of it, except possibly the heavy work of ploughing and spading, the first work of the spring. If there are any reasons why these definitions and classifications should

not stand the editor of the Garden Department of THE SUN would like to know what they are.

DRAFT.

Farmers are being urged by th State College of Agriculture not to delay filing the necessary affidavits if they have farm employees who are affected by the new draft recently announced. The Provost Marshal General has ordered that "men actively, assiduously and completely engaged in the planting of a crop but who are listed in Class I of the draft and within the new quota should be deferred until the end of the new quota." The local boards, however, cannot act on their own initiative in releas-

ing men employed on farms. Their duty demands that they summon all men listed with them as eligible. It is necessary, therefore, for the farmer to take the initiative and file an affidavit showing that the man or men whose labor is needed on his farm come within the specifications of the Provest Marshal General

"If farmers whose hands are affected in this new call." says the United States employment service of the Department of Labor, "fall to follow this advice they should have no cause for complaint if their men are taken from In other words, it is up to the

the reason that they require special farmer to show that he needs the man drainage in order to produce good re- to help produce food more than the army needs him for fighting. And if general makeup and do not produce his affidavits are satisfactory he will large effects. They should be used in keep his help.

W. J. Wright, in his latest work, they can be viewed from close range. "Greenhouses, Their Construction and Many of them are interesting, since Equipment," says in the dedication

tented or happy anywhere else. After many years the writer looks back as though it was but yesterday when he worked with pleasure under one of the largest spans of glass at that time in this country, and I can now recall the pleasant fragrance of the plants and WILD FLOWERS right hand was cut to shreds in hurriedly making cuttings by the thousunds, day after day, to crowd into the propagating house, every morning we were eager for the work and ready long before the gong sounded. During severe winter weather frequently we Do you want them watched the fires until long after midnight to make sure that frost did not enter the houses. There were men to at stake that it did not seem wise to you can see them trust the matter entirely to others Those were pleasant hours. The work- every day? If so men who lived near by would return

the earth, some from England, Scot the earth, some from England, Scot-land, Ireland, France and Germany, tifully illustrated and possibly from other countries.

Here, under the mellow glow of a lantern or two, we would discuss the different methods of handling plants in the different countries, what was chiefly grown in the different places. It's free. the woy flower beds and gardens were made, different varieties of plants, methods of propagation, the amount of work accomplished per man a day, &c. This, after all, is sentimental,

of greenhouses, ventilation and heat-

SOUTHWICK, MASS. while Professor Wright's book is practical, showing the latest construction

See other farm and garden news on pages 10 and 12. AND FERNS growing where They came from all parts of send for my beauafter supper, congregating in the work

> EDWARD GILLETT, 20 MAIN ST.,

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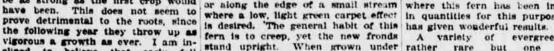
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the following year they throw up as fern is to creep, yet the new fronds A variety vigorous a growth as ever. I am instand upright. When grown under rather rare tremely ple easing carpet effects when

moist meadows. It attains a much larger growth if planted in moist, shady places. Locations in the shade where the ground is moist can be lection. transformed by growing this fern in

The Osmunda' Claytoniana is a tall

and Aspidium marginale grow about under ferns for a dry, shady location. This variety grows in the open sun, inches. These four varieties make a larger growth and give better satisfacfine group. The Aspidium marginale tion if planted where there is at least

location the soil should be prepared it sends out its new growth in the with special care. It should be made spring. This fern can be recommended very fine by spading and a liberal as being one especially adapted for amount of well rotted horse manure use along ponds or around fountains where a height of two or two and tilizer and also makes the ground more a half feet is desired. The fern comporous, which tends to draw the mois- monly known as lady fern, Aspleture from below. Frequent watering nium felix femina, for a general pur-is essential, until the ferns have sent pose fem is one of our very best. This is a tall growing sort, attaining a height of about three feet. It is of fine texture and is an easy variety to There are several varieties of ferns cultivate, thriving in either sun or that may be grown in the open sun. shade. It spreads and develops more This number depends to a great extent rapidly than many other varieties and on the moisture condition. There are for this reason is especially desirable.

open sun should be given a moist location. This fern is light green in color and should be planted in masses in to growing in moist, shady places, we fronds are simply divided. It attains a few plants of the northern part of New England and New York. It is easily distintion. This fern is light green in color and should be planted in masses in to growing in moist, shady places, we fronds are simply divided. It attains a few plants are simply divided and a few plants are simply divided. It attains a few plants are simply divided and a few plants order to produce a good effect. It can include nearly all of the varieties height of nearly three feet when grown grows to a height of from twelve to of our native ferns. All will grow in in rich soil. Sometimes it is eighteen inches, according to the soil moist shade, yet of course some of growing in masses, but more and meisture conditions. For a large, the smaller varieties need special sit- only a few in a place. Excellent when CAN KEEP FARMERS OUT OF

The Aspidium acrostichoides (Christ- shady sloping grounds. This variety is also especially de- and which has been introduced more sirable for planting in shady places universally than any other one variety fern). It does not transplant as readily as many other varieties, but when

will make larger growth if planted where there is an average amount of moisture present. Save 50c One generously filled quality of the following seeds: Beet, model Globe: Kale, tall curied Scotch; Brussels Sprouts, L. I. Improved: Carrots, Long Orange: Cauliflower, Snowball; Cucumbers, Giblin's White Spine;

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Lettues, Big Boston; Onlons, White Globe: Parsnips, Hollow Crown; Radish, Scarlet Turnip; Spinach, Triumph; Tur-nip, Goldon Ball. Delivered. Those who try this collection will become permanent customers. All I ask is a trial. reck gardens, in the crevices of step-

"Kunderdi"

A. E. KUNDERD,



IMMEDIATELY Delivered Free East of Mississippi.

All fresh, vigorous, tested social of highest quality, in sufficient quantities to supply the small found it takes with testeder, fresh vegetatives throughout the season.

Is its Stringies Hab Beans, by the Early Dwarf Pens and one-large packet of each of the following Early Round Rects, Early Horn Carota, Golden Bantann Sweet Corn, Cacambers to plant in corn bitles, Kodirabi, Wonderful Letture, White Giobe Onlons, Parsey, Early Bound Ractsh, Long Senson Spin as h, Swiss Chard, Globe Tenate, Schling's Seeds will make your anden yield a maximum profit and pleasure. Our entalogue is a complete anciening coide, it is in cinded with fach collection or mailed free on request.